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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE ORANGE BILL.

able Speech in the House

of Commons. Mr. Curren.—I feel, Sir, very fully indeed, the responsibility that weighs upon me, not only as a representative of the people, occupying a seat in this Parliament, but as a citizen of the Dominion, in rising to oppose the second reading of this Bill, which has been proposed by the hon gentleman who has just resumed his seat. Those who have witnessed what has taken place, not only here but Ireland may be said legally to have lost all elsewhere; those who have beard the social political and religious status in Ireland may be said legally to have lost all elsewhere; conversations that have been going on, and have followed the tone of the press since this matter was first mooted, must be, and are matter was the motion, must be, and are aware that a very deep feeling exists in the minds of a large section of our people with reference to the bill.

Previous to opening our proceedings to day In the thirtieth volume of the Mirror we called down upon our deliberations of Parliament, in the debate on the in-the blessings of Heaven; we asked vestigation of the Select Committee of for light, we asked for purity of heart, the House of Commons on the Orange Order, and patriotic aspirations; and l, for as regards its establishment in the army, the one, trust that, in the iew observations Orange Order having presented an address I shall have to make during the course of to the Duke of Cumberland, we find them this debate, my mind may be inspired with, saying : and my heart moved by, patriotic aspirations, and that no word may issue from my lips to health Your Royal Highness' active and valuwhich the most fastidious, or those most in-clined to take offence, may take exception. I look upon this question as one of the most I lock upon this question as one of the most momentous that has yet appeared on the throughout your enviable career to the suptopic of Canadian politics, because if this port of Protestant ascendency. motion should be passed, if this bill should become law, if this Hcuse is going to sanction the incorporation of the Orange Association, with its history from 1795 down to the present day, not only in Ireland, but in this country and all over the world wherever it has existed, if we are going to plant the Orange flag upon the tower of this Dominion,

what will be the result upon immigration to this country? We have three million four hundred thousand square miles of territory but sparsely populated, and if you put this weapon into the hands of the American im. migratic negents, what Catholic will come to reside in this country where these old quarrels will be revived; what Protestant, who is looking for a future home, will come to this country where the old battles, quarrels, and bitterness of 200 years past will be renewed and nurtured? I trust, having said this much in the interest of our country generally—and this is the strongest expression I am going to use in the whole course of my remarks-I may be permitted to say one word with regard to what is urged with reference to this organization, that it to say one word with regard to what is urged vaniage of having been born and brought Quebec, where this institution is illegal and The wholesale prohibition of the importation up in the great metropolitan city of Montreal. There Protestants and Catholics live side by side. There we have Protestant charity and Catholic charity; Protestant benevolence and Catholic benevolence working hand in hand. There we see the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Catholic Orphan Asving, the Protestant House of Industry and the Catholic House of Industry; the noble institutions of each rivalling the other in all good works for the relief of suffering humanity, for the alteviation of thuse who have been deprived by Divine Providence of any of their faculties. We see there the name of a distinguished Protestant connected with the foundation of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to which he donated a large portion of

his fortune; then, too, on the other hand, we see a similar institution for the care of those of our creed who are similarly affileted. This is what I call Protestant and Catholic benevolence working side by side in praiseworthy rivalry; but I have never yet seen there the party asylum for the care of the widow or the Orphan left destitute through mischievous party processions and party organizations. Lord John Russell, as you will see in the Mirror of Parliament, said, during that great debate which occupied the attention of the House of Commons, and with which every hon member of this House is cognizant, "that he would not enter into that enquiry in the spirit of an impression that Orangeism and Protestantism are synonymous terms, be

should be sorry to see so weeping a condemnation on the Protestants of Ireland." Here I draw the line of demarcation. There is no Protestant institution in this country for charitable or philanthropic pur-poses that would not receive my vote and concurrence as heartily as any Catholic institution of a similar kind; but I oppose this Bill on the ground of history, because we have no right in this Parliament to pass such a law, because it is contrary to the Treaty of Paris and the laws of Lower Canada, because it is an infringement on the rights of the other Provinces, and a violation of the Rritish North America Act. These propositions I think I can prove without the slightest difficulty. My proposition is that the Parliament of Great Britain-were we still governed by that body-could not pass this Act of incorporation, because in to doing they would violate the Treaty of Paris; and this Parliament, therefore, with its delegated authority, cannot entertain such a Bill. 1 shall prove, by testimony which cancontradicted, that the main

feature of this organization is Protestant ascandency. The first witness I shall call to the statement I have made is Sir Francis Hincks. In his sworn testimony before the Superior Court, in the city of Montreal, in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry bir Francis Hinoks said

"When a large majority of the people are. Protestant the Roman Catholics do not like to see these processions, but they submit to it; the first principle of the thing is Protestant diture is \$777,253, showing a deficit of \$286,000:

I next refer, to establish the statement that the fundamental principle of the Orange Association is Protestant ascendency, not to a Uatholic work, but to a work entitled Cham-Report of Mr. J. J. Curran's Protestants, and here is what they say:

"Orangemen .- One of the unbappy designations which contributed for nearly a century to create and keep alive religious and political divisions of the worst character through the British Empire, and especially in Ireland. The Orange organization had its origin in the animosities which had subsisted between Protestants and Uatholics in Ireland from the Reformation downwards, but which reached their full development after the revolution of 1686, and the wholesale confiscation of Catholic property by which that event was followed. From that time the Catholics of social, political and religious status in Ire-Some demands which were made in land. Some demands which were made in the latter part of the 18th century to amelicrate their condition, excited, especially in the

"That with an uninterrupted enjoyment of able life may be prolonged to watch over the destinies of the nation with the same vigil-

> "(Signed),
> "W. Blanderhassett Fairman, D.G.M., "Metropolitan District

W. L. THOMPSON, "Secretary."

Now, Sir, I contend that the incorporation of any society having for its object the ascendency of one creed over another, is in direct violation of the Treaty of Paris, which guar-antees perfect freedom of religion to the Catholic subjects of His Majesty of France who were then transferred to His Majesty of England. I say that it is incompatible that there should be Protestant ascendency and Catholic liberty; and I contend that to incorporate this association would be a violation of the article laid down in the Treaty of Capitulation and the Treaty of Paris that fol-

Sir, having disposed of that branch of my argument, I proceed to the second point, importation of cattle from the United States which is: That such an Act could not be and France was not prohibited. He said the passed by this Parliament, even admitting disease was more prevalent in the United without violating the laws of the Province of Lisinge extent in Americs, although it existed has been declared illegal by the highest tri- of American cattle was not justified. bunal in our Province. I have already referred briefly to the case of Grant vs. Beaudry. In that case-and the evidence is all here Mr. Pell (Conservative) in favor of an imbefore ms-it was established that this society, instead of being a benevolent association, is a secret, oath-bound, politic religious association, and I have the evidence before me noth of the plaintiff and defendant, to tridel hon, members may refer, or hon, membe's may procure a copy by applying either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to the Court of Queen's Beach in the Province Quebec. By chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quabec, all secret, oath-bound societies are declared illegal—all confederacies and combinations that are oath-bound, with one exception, which is found in section 9. That section reads as follows :--

"And whereas certain societies have long been accustomed to be holden in this Province under the denomination of lodges of Freemasons, the meetings whereof have been in great measure directed to charitable purposes; nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge holden the said denomination and in conformity to the roles prevailing among the said societies of Freemasons, provided such society or lodge has been constituted by or under the authority of warrants in that behalf granted by or derived from any Grand Master or Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This was thoroughly understood by the Ma sonic body to extend only to such societies as held their charter from a Grand Master or a Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But this association struck out into a Canadian branch: and when it constituted itself into a separate organization it took particular care, in order to give it legality, to have this Statute amended by 29th Viot., chap. 46 of the Statutes of Canada, which added efter the words "United | nell a pledgy that the praises and blessings Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," the words "or any Grand Lodge of Canada." It is altogether needless that I should undertake to argue whether this society is legal or not from the books that are before me, and that I should dissect that chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, because I have here at the present moment the Legal News of Lower Canada which contains the the murders in Dublin during the past year

Continued on 8th Page

The United States Commissioners of Internal Revenue reports that from July, 1876, to March, 1883 6,371, illicit stills were selzed, 8,620 persons were arrested, 32 officers and employees of the revenue service killed and 56 wounded.

According to the financial statement suband in places where they are in a large ma-, mitted to the New Brueswick Legislature the jority they do not submit to it, for the simple estimated available revenue for the 14 months reason that is cannot be supposed that Catho- from 1st November, 1882, to 31st December, lice like to have an institution paraded where 1883, is \$511,645, while the estimated expen-

92. 1

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

It is understood that Patrick Egan intends to reside in America permanently. Thomas Power O'Connor has become whip of the Irish party. Arthur O'Connor has resigned the deputy whipship.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Maxwell (Conservative) asked whether it was true that Tynan, who has been identified as "Numper 1," was in New York, and whether his extradition would be demanded. The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs replied that Maxwell must give formal notice of his question

before a reply could be given.

The Telegraph publishes an affidavit of a clerk in the postal telegraph service to the effect that men he supposed to be Fenians accested him, bandaged his eyes in a court near Broad Street Ballway Station, London, and compelled him, under threats of his life, to answer questions as to the whereabouts of the engines and the number and duties of the persons employed in the Central Telegraph office. He was afterwards conveyed to Kingston and questioned by six men, some of whom were Americans. The clerk has a brother living in America. He does not know how the Fenians learned his name, which was the first excuse they gave for ad-

dressing him.
Buffalo, N.Y., April 17.—Mooney, President of the American Land League, has cabled Parnell: "Philadelphia convention can't be postponed; we regret that you can't be with us, but everything indicates that the convention will be the largest and most important ever held by Irish-Americans,

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Branch No. 1 of the Parnell Lead League has instructed its delegates to the Philadelphia convention to aid in uniting all Irish organizations, but to preserve the autonomy of the Parnell Land League.

LONDON, April 17.—In the House of Lords last evening, the Duke of Bichmond (Conservative) moved that all papers concerning the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle be presented to the House, and asked why the

LONDON, April 18 .- In the House of Commons last evening a motion introduced by mediate reform of local taxation, was only rejected by 217 to 229. An amendment was accept by the Government postponing the consideration of reform measures until the whole question of local government was dealt with. The closeness of the division on Mr. Pell's motion was loudly cheered by the Tories.

London, April 18 .- McNulty, arrested at Wakefield recently on suspicion of being a Fesian, has been let go.

The Home Office has issued a circular disecting the attention of local authorities to the importance of vigilant observation to prevent persons getting possession of explosives and materials from which explosives are made. A reward of a hundred pounds is offered for information leading to the discovery of any person engaged in the illegal manufacture of explosives.

Edward Shiel has become whip of the Irish party, not O'Connor, as previously announced.

Losdon, April 19 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon the Home Secretary asked Mr. Maxwell not to press his question whether Tynan-" No. 1 "-was in New York, and whether his extradition would be demanded, as it might prejudice the public interests.

The Lord Lieutenant approved the concessions to the Irish police advised by the committee which investigated their grievances. The box seized at the Times office contain-

ed only waste paper—another dynamite hoax. Dublin, April 21.—An address to the Irish race was issued to day by the Mansion House Parnell Tribute Committee, and signed by the Lord Meyor. It enumerates Parnell's achievements and concludes: "We ask our countrymen all over the globe to give Parheaped upon his name are no empty homsge, and, in tendering him the sympathies and admiration of our race, to cheer him for those further achievements which will complete the fabric of our national freedom."

It is said that Mr. Curran, Divisional Magistrate of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, will on Monday open an enquiry touching judgment of the Hon. Justice Ramsay, con- of persons who had been arrested for orime curred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice and then turned informers. It is believed that Eugene Kingston, the man arrested at Liverpool, is incriminated in these murders, and that his case will be among those enquired into

Twenty persons have been arrested at Milltown and Malbay on a charge of conspiracy to murder landlords, agents and officials. Two of the prisoners have turned informers. LONDON, April 22 .- The Times says the disagreement of the jury in the Kelly trial was due to the obstinate refusal of one of the jurous to convict on any evidence.

PARIE, April 22 .- It is reported that Granville has instructed the British Ambassador at Paris to ask the French Government for the extradition of two Irishmen suspected of complicity with the dynamite conspirators. London, April 22 .- An explosion occurred

to-day at the Government manufactory of THE PRELACY AND PARNELL small arms at Enfield. A quantity of burning tow and pieces of a tin box were found among the debris. A passer by saw two men with a box decamping just before the explo-sion occurred. Owing to the open situation of the place little damage was lone.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—John J. Wall says the out-and-out dynamiters will control at least 48 votes in the coming convention.

New York, April 23.—Dalegates from 35 branches of the Parnell Land League of New York have been chosen to attend the 1rish Conventer at Philadelphia. They adopted a resolution that the delegates be instructed to promote the wise intention of the promoters of this movement in trying to unite all the organizations under one head without interfering with the autonomy of any organization in Ireland, and that the Land League of America shall enter the convention of the Irish societies like all other organizations.

PHILAUELPEIA, April 23.—At a meeting of the Central Union of the Land League held last night, to complete arrangements for the Land League Convention and for the reception to Patrick Egan on Friday evening, President Dunlevy stated that in all probability President Mooney would suppress all reference to dynamite projects in the Convenof the League forbid discussion on such mat-Pennsylvania Peace Society have notified the Central Union that it would send delegates to the Irish Convention. They will be ad-mitted on the strength of their organization favor it.

Curraga has ordered a large increase in the Forster's atern interrogetories fell on Mr.

at an early day.

London, April 23.—Soldiers were suddenly called into service on Friday to protect the lower ward of Windsor Castle. The ward is now being patrolled constantly.

In the House of Commons Mr. Burke (Conservative) gave notice that he would question the Government whether any steps had been taken by the authorities at Washington relative to the conspiracies against England alleged to have been organized in America by members of the Irlah dynamite

In the House of Lords Lord Dunraven called attention to the distress in Ireland and urged the adoption of a scheme of emigra. tion on a large scale. The Marquis of Lans. downs lavored emigration. There were a querier of a million tenants in Ireland whose holdings were unable to support them, even if the tenants paid no rents.

It is stated that 1,200 pers have applied to the Government for assistance to enable them to reach America. Three hundred have just sailed for Canada.

Bosron, April 23 .- Eight hundred "assisted' Irish immigrants arrived to day. The steamship lines have booked all immigrants they can carry for the next three months.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Twenty-nine delegates to the Land League Convention at Philadelphia started this evening.

Botton, April 23.—P. A. Collins, John

Boyle O'Relliy and M. P. Curran left for Philadelphia to-night to attend the Conven-The delegates are supporters of Par-

nell't policy.

Mooney, President of the Irish Land League, accompanied by Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, arrived to-day, and were escorted to the hotel by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Central Union League. Mooney said: - We expect the convention to be a series of harmonious meetings to promulgate the principles advocated by Parneli. We shall deliberate only for the interetts of Ireland, and our deliberations will be conducted in suchga manner as will sommand for us and the cause we represent the respect and sympathy of all true Americaes. We ourselves are American citizens, and shall do nothing to reflect discredit on our country. Father Cronin thought harmony would prevail in the convention, and though the delegates may differ among themselves, he thought they would unite upon a plan to help Ireland in the present crisis. Subsequently Mooney said: We are anxious to do nothing that will not receive the support and sympathy of the public and the press. The convention will simply endorse the plans of the Land League in Ireland, as embodied in the policy advocated by Parnell. It will do nothing to improve upon or interfere with his acts; it will not attempt to direct, but six ply assist him -that is what the convention is for; nor will it do anything to alienste American sympathy. It is a movement for improving the down-trodden condition of Ireland. Mooney does not think Rossa will come to the convention.

CHICAGO, April 23. -The old guard of the Fenian Brotherhood and Fourth Ward Land League yesterday appointed delegates to the lrish Convention at Philadelphia. The advocate a dynamite policy. The Land Lesgue delegates were uninstructed, but are said to iavor it.

JERSEY CITY, April 23 .- At a mooting yes terday of representatives of Irish societies here at which delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed a resolution was adopted condemning the use of dynamite, as

at present applied. THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

The Civil Service bill become a law on the 16th of January last. It will go into effect substantially on the 16th of June next, un der section 7, which provides " that after the expiration of six months from the passage of the Act no officer or clerk shall be appointed and no person shall be employed to sater or to promoted in either of the said classes now xisting, or that may be arranged pursuant to roles until he has passed an examination."

# Letters from the Irish Bishops Supporting the National Testimonial.

The following letter from the revered prelate of Limerick, appeared in the Free man's Journal, of March 27th:—

" THE PALACE, LIMBRICK, Easter Monday. To the Editor of the Freeman:

"My dear sir,-I have much pleasure in seking you to take charge of the enclosed £10 as my subscription to the Parnell Fund. In my opinion, which I know is shared by the vast majority of my flock, Mr. Parnell has entitled himself to a National testimonial. Through good and evil report, and in spite of truculent opposition and base calumny he has continued to work with match less energy and noble devotedness for his country's weal, and it is to him we owe the instalment of justice— such as it is—conveyed to us in the Land Act of '81. He has won for himself, moreover, the bitter hatred of Ireland's enemies poured out upon him in the House of Commons, and in the English Press; and herein lies for us the crowning proof of his patriotirm; for the instinct by which the tiger tion, as the strict interpretation of the rules | knows and springs upon its prey is not truer or more feroclous than that which actuates The Universal Peace Union and the Parliament of England and her Press sylvania Peace Society have netified the when an Irish patriot of the genuine stamp is to be hunted down.

"Daniel O'Connell had proof of this in the beastly bellowing of the House of Commons, being in sympathy with the Irish cause. The and he guaged its import truly when he pub-Fenian delegates are instructed to advocate a dynamite policy. The Land League delegates have been uninstructed, but are said to the vile and spiteful attack recently made in the House of Commons, and made with un-The Major General commanding at the clean hands, on Mr. Parnell, says :- Mr. number of sentries on duty, the police having discovered a Fenian plot to attack the camp at an early day.

London, April 23.—Soldiers were suddenly to an Irishman but a new proof of Mr. Parnell's worth, and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his coun-

"I am, my dear, your faithful servant, "GEORGE BUTLER, Bishop of Limerick."

FROM BUSHOP DORBIAN OF BELFAST, To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dablin:

Belfast, Apri 2, 1883. My Dear Lord Mayor,-Belore you wrote to me I had intended to send a subscription to the "Parnell Testimonial" Fund. No man deserves it better; and, in the interests of legitimate and constitutional agitation, it is a duty to support him whose principles are legal. Our only escape from secret societies and their consequences is open, earnest and legal efforts to redress grievances. Mr. Parnell seems to me to keep within legal limits, and thinking he ought to be supported, I enclose to the fund a cheque for £10. As to acting with the committee, I cannot be of any use, but leave myself in your lordship's hands. Bedress of grievances, not coercion, will stamp out grievances and bring peace. I have the

i P. Dorbian.

BISHOP M'CORMACK OF ACHONRY.

To the Editor of the Freeman:

honor to remain your lordship's obedient ser-

BALLAGHADEREEN, April 1. My Dear Sir.—I beg you to place the en-closed cheque for £5 to the credit of the Parnell Testimonial Fund, and to convey to the public the expression of my admiration for the brilliant services rendered by him to Ireland. To Mr. Parnell we owe the valuable discovery of how to force the Irish question upon the unwilling ears of the British Parliament. I can well recall the impressions made upon me whilst I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons in July, 1881. The Land bill was before a committee of the whole house. It was a field day, great issues were at stake, and Parnell was watching the fortunes of Ireland with ail the masterly skill and coolness of an able general. There he stood inflexible amidst the cross fire of the enemy MacMahon in intrepidity, a Sarsfield in dash and a Godfrey of Tyrconnell in unflagging perseverance to the end of the battle. came away with the conviction that the Irish party was no small factor in the House, and that Ireland might count upon thorough exposure and ventilation of her grievances by that phalanx of energetic and elcquent men I saw mustered round the leader. And another conviction has since grown upon me that, had not our unhappy country become the victim of disastrous outrages, Home Rule for Ireland was well within the lines of the new departure and new tactics. How shall a nation adequately honor such distinguished services? Shall it be said that Ireland is unmindful of the past referred to, and has failed to appreciate records and results inseparably united

with the name of Parnell? But some sanctimoutous souls may arraign me on the charge of wloked "waste" and Fenian delegates have been instructed to quote high authority to give unction to their words; and all the more so may they lay the charge at my door, nasmuch as I am a Bishop of a very distressed diocese, with my hand stretched out to the Ohristian world, as it was reluctantly before, to aid my suffering poor. I pray those Phariseco not to take soundal, to remember the words, Volonts non fit iniuria, and to accept the assurance that I am but correctly interpreting the wishes of my poor people, who, fir from complaning in the words of an Iscariot, are sure to say " Well done." I remain, my dear air, yours very

faithfully. f F. J. MACCORNICK, Bishop of Anchory.

NON EXTRADITABLE. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The law officers of the State Department say that nothing cau be done with the dynamite conspirators in this country, except, perhaps, to have very stringent laws passed regarding the posses: cion or sale of explosives.

### DUBLIN TRIALS!

#### DANIEL CURLEY FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged on May 18th.

TRIAL of TIMOTHY KELLY

DISAGREEMENT of the JURY.

Dublin, April 17.—In the trial of Curley to-day, a servant girl of James Carey identified Curley as the man who frequently visited her employer's house in company with other "Invincibles." Another girl swore that she saw Curley in the park on May 6th.

James Carey's son swore that he saw his father and Curley in the vicinity of the Castle on the day the murders were committed.

James Carey, recalled, testified that it was originally intended to lay on Burke's body a card bearing the words "Executed by order of the Invincibles." Carey wrote the card, but the idea was not carried out, and Curley afterwards placed the card in the mail box of the Dublin express.

Two constables who testified that they saw Curley climbing over the park fence somewhat broke down on examination; being asked to indicate the spot on the map where the prisoner went over, they pointed to places three hundred and fifty yards apart. The statements of Smith and Kavanagh also conobject. The case for the Crown was then closed.

Hopkins, a plumber, said he saw Ourley standing outside a saloon at 6.45 on the evening of May 6th. The barkeeper of the saloon swore that he served Curlsy at 6

o'clook that evening.

Duskin, April 18.—In the Curley trial today the Judge's charge was strongly against the reliability of the evidence to prove the alibi. The Judge said there could not be the slightest doubt that the murders were perpstrated at the instigation of the secret societies with which the prisoner was indisputably

connected. The prisoner being asked if he had anythirg to say why seutence should not be pronounced on him, replied that he had not expected any mercy from the Court; it was never without a Norquay or Keough. He admitted that he was a member of the "Invincibles," but declared he was not in the Phonix Park on the evening the murder was committed. He loved his country and could suffer for her. He declared that the witnesses for the Crown perjured themselves. He also said he was a Fenian. As the officers were taking the prisoner from the dock he shouted

"God save Ireland." Curley was sentenced to be hanged on May

Dublin, April 19 .- In the trial of Timothy Kelly to-day the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown was mostly a repetition of that given in the cases of Brady and Curley. James Carey Prore that the conspirators had resolved to mun ter Col. Hillir and Mr. Burke in consequence win article in the Freeman's Journal speaking of the desirability of a thorough change of officials at Dublin Castle, which had become an Auguan Stable. Carey made the same statement at the preliminary examination. The Freeman's Journal then said the statement was due to the fact that Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, the owner of the paper, when chairman of the municipality, charged Osrey, who was a Town Councillor, with con-

spiracy. DUBLIN, April 20 .- In the trial of Timothy Kelly, his counsel announced that he would produce witnesses to prove an alibi. Kelly's prother testified that he was in company with the prisoner on the 6th of May. On crossexamination witness' evidence conflicted with that of employer of the prisoner. Four friends of Kelly swore that prisoner was in their company at the time of the murder. One witness said he went to Promain Park with Kelly the day after the murder and both examined the blood marks.

McInerney made a closing argument on behalf of Kelly. The judge then delivered the charge and the jury retired, and after a while returned and announced that they were unable to agree. Kelly was remanded to be re-tried on Monday.

When the disagreement of the jury be came known, crowds in the streets around the Court became excited and indulged in cheers for Kelly and the jurors. It is stated that one of the jarors wanted more proof of Kelly's presence in the park on the 6th of May.

DUBLIN, April 23 .- In the Kelly total Mc-Glyn, who identified Carey at the intairy in Klimsinham Court House as the man he saw in Phonix Park on May 6th, test!fied that he saw four men in the Park on the evening of

that day, but that Kelly was not one of them. The geneation of the day in connection with the trial was when McGlynn swore that Kolly was not amonget the four men seen by him in Phoenix Park on the evening of the 6th of May. The Grown was surprised at the statement, and fierosly cross-examined the witness. The incident is considered as important.

#### THE WHEAT OROP.

The New York Tribune publishes a large number of reports from the West and North west regarding the condition of the wheat crop. They indicate that the crop, if not equal to lest years, will be at lesst up to the verage. crops for several years past.